

## The Knoxville Independent

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## Your Flag and My Flag

By WILBUR D. NEBBIT

YOUR Flag and my Flag! And oh, how much it holds—  
Your land and my land—secure within its folds.  
Your heart and my heart beat together at the right,  
Sun-kissed and wind-swept, red and blue and white.

The one Flag—the great Flag—the Flag for me and you—  
Girdles all our lands—the red and white and blue.

YOUR Flag and my Flag! And how it fits today  
In your land and my land and half a world away  
Remembered and honored—the spirit forever glowing  
Sun-kissed and wind-swept—the good fellowship dream.

Red, blue and true blue, with stars to gleam bright—  
The glorious golden of the day, a shining through the night.

Your Flag and my Flag! To every ear and voice  
The drums beat as hearts beat and flags stir to pipe—  
Your Flag and my Flag—no beating in the days  
Your hope and my hope—it never hid a lie.

Home land and far land and half the world around,  
Old Glory bears our glad salute and ripples to the sound.



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"No men living are more worthy to be trusted than those who toil up from poverty, none less inclined to take or touch aught which they have not honestly earned."—Abraham Lincoln.

## SHEEP DROWNED IN FLOOD

100,000 Cattle Also Lost in Argentina—Many Regions Isolated for More Than Week.

Buenos Aires, Argentina, July 16.—Government reports show that 1,000,000 sheep and 100,000 cattle have been drowned in floods in the southern part of Buenos Aires province. The railway and telegraphic communication have been interrupted and several sections in that region have been completely isolated for more than a week from this cause. The floods were due to a month of the heaviest rainfall ever recorded here. Over on the Chilean side of Argentina there have been further heavy snowfalls along the Trans-Andean railway, causing much new damage to the line. At one point the debris on the tracks has accumulated to a depth of 150 feet.

## WILSON TO START TOUR SOON

Will Begin Trip Throughout Country Earlier If Senators Do Not Call Him.

Washington, July 16.—Should the senate foreign relations committee decide not to invite the president to appear before it, Mr. Wilson might begin his tour of the country earlier than he had planned. The general understanding has been that the president was withholding decision regarding his itinerary and the date for beginning his "swing around the circle" until the foreign relations committee should decide whether it desired to discuss the treaty with him.

## MEANS ACCUSES LAWYER

Gets North Carolina Warrant for W. W. Miller of Northern Trust Bank of Chicago.

Concord, N. C., July 16.—Charging conspiracy in the prosecution of Gaston B. Means for the alleged murder of Mrs. Maude A. King and subornation of perjury in connection with the trial of Means in 1917, warrants have been issued here for John T. Dooling, assistant district attorney of New York, and William S. Miller, attorney for the Northern Trust company of Chicago.

Dooling assisted Solicitor Hayden Clement in the prosecution of Means in December, 1917, and representatives of the Northern Trust company were witnesses for the state. Means was acquitted at the conclusion of a sensational trial lasting three weeks.

## PRESIDENT MAKES PLEA FOR TREATY BEFORE SENATE

Makes Assertion That League of Free Nations Has Become "Practical Necessity."

## MEANS RELIEF FROM WAR

Chief Executive Refers to it as an "Indispensable Instrumentality for the Maintenance of the New Order Set Up in World."

Washington, July 16.—The senate was called into session at 12 o'clock and prayer offered by the chaplain, Rev. Forrest J. Prettyman, who asked divine guidance for the senate and the chief executive in the work it was about to undertake.

President Wilson spoke from a small rostrum erected by the desk of the reading clerk of the senate.

His address was as follows: Gentlemen of the Senate:

The treaty of peace with Germany was signed at Versailles on the 28th of June. I avail myself of the earliest opportunity to lay the treaty before you for ratification and to inform you with regard to the work of the conference by which that treaty was formulated.

The treaty constitutes nothing less than a world settlement. It would not be possible for me even to summarize or to construe its manifold provisions in an address which must of necessity be something less than a treatise. My services and all the information I possess will be at your disposal and at the disposal of your committee on foreign relations at any time, either informally or in session, as you may prefer; and I hope that you will not hesitate to make use of them.

I shall at this time, prior to your own study of the document, attempt only a general characterization of its scope and purpose.

## Problems of Conference.

In one sense, no doubt, there is no need that I should report to you what was attempted and done at Paris. You have been daily cognizant of what was going on there—of the problems with which the peace conference had to deal and of the difficulty of laying down straight lines of settlement anywhere on a field on which the old lines of international relationship, and the new alike, followed so intricate a pattern and were for the most part cut so deep by historical circumstances which dominated action where it would have been best to ignore or reverse them.

The cross currents of politics and of interest must have been evident to you. It would be presuming in me to attempt to explain the questions which arose or the many diverse elements that entered into them. I shall attempt something less ambitious than that and more clearly suggested by my duty to report to the congress the part it seemed necessary for my colleagues and me to play as the representatives of the government of the United States.

That part was dictated by the role America has played in the war and by the expectations that had been created in the minds of the peoples with whom we had associated ourselves in that great struggle.

## Saw Supremacy of Right Periled.

The United States entered the war upon a different footing from every other nation except our associates on this side the sea. We entered it, not because our material interests were directly threatened or because any special treaty obligations to which we were parties had been violated, but only because we saw the supremacy, and even the validity, of right everywhere put in jeopardy and free government likely to be everywhere imperiled by the intolerable aggression of a power which respected neither right nor obligation and whose very system of government flouted the rights of the citizens as against the autocratic authority of his governors. And in the settlements of the peace we have sought no special reparation for ourselves, but only the restoration of right and the assurance of liberty everywhere that the effects of the settlement were to be felt. We entered the war as the disinterested champions of right and we interested ourselves in the terms of the peace in no other capacity.

## United States' Timely Aid.

The hopes of the nations allied against the central powers were at a very low ebb when our soldiers began to pour across the sea. There was everywhere amongst them, except in their stoutest spirits, a somber foreboding of disaster. The war ended in November eight months ago, but you have only to recall what was feared in midsummer last, only four short months before the armistice, to realize what it was that our timely aid accomplished alike for their morale and their physical safety.

The first, never-to-be-forgotten action at Chateau Thierry had already taken place. Our redoubtable soldiers and marines had already closed the gap the enemy had succeeded in opening for their advance upon Paris—had already turned the tide of battle back toward the frontiers of France and

begun the rout that was to save Europe and the world. Thereafter the Germans were to be always forced back, back, never to thrust successfully forward again. And yet there was no confident hope.

Anxious men and women, leading spirits of France, attended the celebration of the Fourth of July last year in Paris out of generous courtesy—with no heart for festivity, little zest of hope. But they came away with something new at their hearts; they have themselves told us so.

## Tells of Feeling Men Created.

The mere sight of our men—of their vigor, of the confidence that showed itself in every movement of their stalwart figures and every turn of their swinging march, in their steady comprehending eyes and easy discipline, in the indomitable air that added spirit to everything they did—made everyone who saw them that memorable day realize that something had happened that was much more than a mere incident in the fighting, something very different from the mere arrival of fresh troops.

A great moral force had flung itself into the struggle. The fine physical force of those spirited men spoke of something more than bodily vigor.

They carried the great ideals of a free people at their hearts and with that vision were unconquerable. Their very presence brought reassurance; their fighting made victory certain.

They were recognized as crusaders, and as their thousands swelled to millions their strength was seen to mean salvation. And they were fit men to carry such a hope and make good the assurance it forecast. Finer men never went into battle; and their officers were worthy of them.

## Comrades in Great Cause.

This is not the occasion upon which to utter a eulogy of the armies America sent to France, but perhaps, since I am speaking of their mission, I may speak also of the pride I shared with every American who saw or dealt with them there. They were the sort of men America would wish to be represented by, the sort of men every American would wish to claim as fellow countrymen and comrades in a great cause.

They were terrible in battle, and gentle and helpful out of it, remembering the mothers and the sisters, the wives and the little children at home. They were free men under arms, not forgetting their ideals of duty in the midst of tasks of violence. I am proud to have had the privilege of being associated with them and of calling myself their leader.

## Duty to Quiet Fears of World.

And the compulsion of what they stood for was upon us who represented America at the peace table. It was our duty to see to it that every decision we took part in contributed, so far as we were able to influence it, to quiet the fears and realize the hopes of the peoples who had been living in that shadow, the nations that had come by our assistance to their freedom. It was our duty to do everything that it was within our power to do to make the triumph of freedom and of right a lasting triumph in the assurance of which men might everywhere live without fear.

Old entanglements of every kind stood in the way—promises which governments had made to one another in the days when might and right were confused and the power of the victor was without restraint. Engagements which contemplated any dispositions of territory, any extensions of sovereignty that might seem to be to the interest of those who had the power to insist upon them had been entered into without thought of what the peoples concerned might wish or profit by; and these could not always be honorably brushed aside. It was not easy to graft the new order of ideas on the old, and some of the fruits of the grafting may, I fear, for a time be bitter.

## Thrust Upon Conference.

These were not tasks which the conference looked about to find and went out of its way to perform. They were inseparable from the settlements of peace. They were thrust upon it by circumstances which could not be overlooked. The war had created them. In all quarters of the world old established relationships had been disturbed or broken and affairs were at loose ends, needing to be mended or united again, but could not be made what they were before. They had to be set right by applying some uniform principle of justice or enlightened expediency. And they could not be adjusted by merely prescribing in a treaty what should be done.

New states were to be set up which could not hope to live through their first period of weakness without assured support by the great nations that had consented to their creation and won for them their independence. Ill-governed colonies could not be put in the hands of governments which were to act as trustees for their people, and not as their masters. If there was to be no common authority among the nations to which they were to be responsible in the execution of their trusts.

Future international conventions with regard to the control of waterways, with regard to illicit traffic of many kinds, in arms or in deadly drugs, or with regard to the adjustment of many varying international administrative arrangements could not be assured if the treaty were to provide no permanent common international agency, if its execution in such matters was to be left to the slow and uncertain processes of co-operation by ordinary methods of negotiation.

## Would Forbid New Moves.

If the peace conference itself was

to be the end of co-operative authority and common counsel among the governments to which the world was looking to enforce justice and give pledges of an enduring settlement, regions like the Saar basin could not be put under a temporary administrative regime which did not involve a transfer of political sovereignty and which contemplated a final determination of its political connections by popular vote to be taken at a distant date; no free city like Danzig could be created which was under elaborate international guarantees to accept exceptional obligations with regard to the use of its port and exceptional relations with a state of which it was not to form a part; properly safeguarded plebiscites could not be provided for, where populations were at some future date to make choice what sovereignty they would live under; no certain and uniform method of arbitration could be secured for the settlement of anticipated difficulties of final decision, with regard to many matters dealt with in the treaty itself; the long-continued supervision of the task of reparation which Germany was to undertake to complete within the next generation might entirely break down; the reconsideration and revision of administrative arrangements and restrictions which the treaty prescribed, but which it was recognized might not prove of lasting advantage or entirely fair if too long enforced, would be impracticable.

A league of free nations had become a practical necessity. Examine the treaty of peace, and you will find that everywhere throughout its manifold provisions its framers have felt obliged to turn to the League of Nations as an indispensable instrumentality for the maintenance of the new order it has been their purpose to set up in the world, the world of civilized men.

That there should be a League of Nations to steady the counsels and maintain the peaceful understanding of the world, to make, not treaties alone, but the accepted principles of international law as well, the actual rule of conduct among the governments of the world, has been one of the agreements accepted from the first as the basis of peace with the central powers.

## War Statesmen Agreed.

The statesmen of all the belligerent countries were agreed that such a league must be created to sustain the settlements that were to be effected. But at first I think there was a feeling among some of them that, while it must be attempted, the formation of such a league was perhaps a counsel of perfection which practical men, long experience in the world of affairs, must agree to very cautiously and with many misgivings.

It was only as the difficult work of arranging an all but universal adjustment of the world's affairs advanced day by day, from one stage of

Continued P. 8.

## "MADE IN AMERICA"

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